THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

INDIA in Parliament. Mr.Samuel Smith, the Member for Flintshire, moved an amendment expressing regret at the ever-recurring deficits, and urging that more rigid economy be practised. He also demanded the appointment of the promised Royal Commission to enquire into the Government of India. Sir Richard Temple deprecated pessimistic criticisms of the finances of India. He defended the action of Government in raising the salt-tax, and expressed his approval of the appointment of a Royal Commission, as demanded by the previous speaker. Sir John Gorst explained to the House the causes of the deficit and defended the financial policy of the Indian Government. Regarding the Royal Commission, he was unable to promise it should be appointed, until after the forthcoming report of the Public Service Commission had been received and considered. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

THE presence of platinum in the sun has been ascertained by Messrs. Hutchins and Holden in a spectroscopic research recently carried out by them with one of Professor Rowland's diffraction gratings.

IT is considered necessary to establish a military Pay Circle for Burmah, but Government object to the expense. If it is sanctioned, one of the Bengal circles will have to come under reduction.

VOTARIES of the light fantastic will be surprised to learn on the authority of Mr. Edward Scott, author of "Dancing and Dancers," that any one who does his or her duty at a ball, all unconsciously dances fourteen miles in eighteen waltzes—that is if the dancer goes six times round a moderately sized ball-room, making a circuit of eighty yards or four hundred and eighty yards in a straight line, and counts the times he or she turns. Mr. Scott calculates three quarters of a mile for each waltz, giving his total of fourteen miles for the eighteen waltzes.

THE *Rangoon Times* points out that Burma offers a splendid field for the successful cultivation of the coffee berry, and in support of its argument says that coffee has been successfully grown as a commercial speculation in Tonghoo, Rangoon, Moulmain, Martaban, and Tavoy.

THE Executive Service Examination took place in the Senate Hall, commencing on the 13th instant, and ending on the 16th. There were about 94 candidates, among whom only one European appeared for the competition of six vacancies.

THE tables of British and Indian commerce show a gratifying increase in the trade between the two countries for December. During the month the United Kingdom took £339,955 worth more of Indian products, and sent us in return £665,589 worth more of British goods, than in the corresponding month of 1886. We trust that this turn of the tide is the beginning of a new flow of prosperity after the long period of depression. A falling off in some staples, such as wheat, tea, and coffee, is far more than counter-balanced by the gains, under other heads. The most noticeable instance of improvement is in flax seed, which has gone up from £300,000 to £504,000 at a bound.

THE *Morning Post* says :—"The vexed question as to the future place of the imprisonment of Ayub Khan, has been practically settled by consultation between the India Office and the Government of India. He will be located, not in the Punjab, as was expected, but in Bangalore. The object of selecting Bangalore as the future residence of Ayub is obvious. It is by placing practically the whole of India between him and Afghanistan that his chances of escape are rendered remote and his recapture certain."

THE installation of the young Rajah of Jhind takes place on the 27th instant. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be present on the occasion.

The fall in the value of magnesium, which used to fetch twelve shillings, and is now half a-crown an ounce, is exercising an increased influence upon photography. Under the "flash light" which it produces sitters are taken so absolutely instantaneously that there is, it is said, no time to move till the exposure is over. The best 'flash light' for photographic purposes is obtained by applying a light to magnesium dust sprinkled on gun-cotton.

TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE report that Baron de Worms would be appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is confirmed.

AT the commencement for the joint settlement of the Bulgarian question, Russia desires that the Powers should declare that Prince Ferdinand's rule is contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

IT IS settled that the Viceroy visits Rewah and Lucknow on his way to Simla. From Lucknow he will go *via* Murree to Srinagar.

THE visit of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir to Mr. Lyall at Sialkot had reference to the proposed railway from that place to Jammu. Most of the material not forthcoming locally is on the way out from England, and work on the line will begin in a month or so.

THE *Pioneer* says:—'After a continuous sitting of eight hours the working lines of the Allahabad University were fairly and satisfactorily laid on Saturday. The meeting had many important questions to consider and settle. The rules and regulations for the Faculties of Arts and Law; the constitution of the Syndicate and the election of its members; the rules to guide the conduct of its discussions; the dates of its meetings; the number of members in each Faculty, their method of election; the duties and term of office of the Registrar; the method of affiliation—all these difficult and debated questions were disposed of. The account of the meeting does no more than fairness demands in making a special mention of the tact and business qualities of the Vice-Chancellor, to whom the credit of so great a despatch of business was largely due, and it is satisfactory that the apprehended spirit of partisanship was conspicuously absent throughout the meeting—a good omen for the future of the University.'

A BUDMASH'S TROPHY.—"The favourite *lathi* belonging to the noted *budmash* Ibrahim Arab, of Machooabazar, who so long exercised a terror over the residents of that quarter, and who was lately sentenced to a severe term of imprisonment, has been retained as a memento of this ruffian and has been mounted in silver, and the prisoner's sentence engraved thereon. The stick, which its owner delighted to nickname *karak bidglee*, is unusually solid and weighty, and as a weapon of assault it must have been a very ugly customer. The *lathi* is to be sent to England very shortly, and the work of mounting has been placed in the hands of Mr. A. Stephen working jeweller of Chowringhee, at whose establishment it was on view the other day."

THE first anniversary of the Deva Samaj at Lahore was celebrated with great *eclat* from 14th to 19th instant. The foundation-stone of the Deva Dharma Prachar Hall was laid by Brahmabadi Sattyanand Agnihotri on the 16th before a very large audience, who numbered among them people from the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and Behar.

ON Thursday last, the 16th instant, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Berhampore was held for the purpose of considering the feasibility of constructing a bridge over the Ganges at Azimgunge. Some two hundred gentlemen attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Division, who, while sympathising with the movement, regretted that the Government would be unable to undertake the work, for financial reasons. The proposition, however, to consider the means of constructing a bridge was carried by a large majority. It is estimated that a lakh and fifty thousand will suffice for a pontoon bridge, as well as for a line of tramway from Baloochur to Berhampore, a distance of about 12 or 14 miles. A Committee of eighteen gentlemen, with the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, has been formed to consider the scheme.

SIR Auckland Colvin visits Meerut and Jhansi early next month, and afterwards proceeds to Calcutta.

THE Amir of Cabul is still at Jellalabad where he will remain for some little time yet. He is engaged on military business which will occupy him for some weeks.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Kohat recently summoned a *jirgah* of the Hassan Khel Afridis, in connection with the murder of Muhammad Asbar Khan, Badami, late agent of the Amir, by Sana Khor,-Hassan Khels, and the matter has been the subject of Government correspondence,

IT is reported that a gold reef of extraordinary richness has been discovered near Gadack in the Dharwar district. Assays of hundreds of ounces are spoken of and 19 oz. of bar gold is said to have been obtained from a single cwt. of picked samples sent to London. The Bombay Government has been applied to for a mining lease of the land. Mr.Bruce Foote has reported favourably on the locality.

THE QUESTION of connecting Bengal with Burma has, it is said, been taken up by the Government of India, the Bengal Central Railway undertaking a survey eastwards from Jessore through Narail.

SIR CHARLES TURNER, as retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, enjoys a pension of £1,000 a year, which he will retain with his salary of £1,000 a year, as member of the Secretary of State's Council.

THE work at the Kidderpore Dockyard, we hear, has been at a standstill since Thursday last. "The artisans employed are daily laborers, and, like many of their class, used to go and come as they pleased, and work was frequently delayed by men remaining away when a heavy job was on hand. The Deputy Director of Marine, in charge of the Dockyard, issued a set of rules mulcting absentees half-a-day's pay, in the event of their being away without leave, or unless they could produce a certificate showing that they were sick. The men objected to this stood on their rights as daily workmen, and went on strike."

IN America hanging is very unpopular. The criminal classes dislike it greatly, and even the Executive is against it. The State of New York appointed a Commission to look into the question. The question was to hang or not to hang, and the answer of the Commission was, 'Don't hang but kill by electricity.' Straightway all the electrical engineers came out with their systems. They are all painless, instantaneous, and cheap. It is long since science, humanity, and economy have combined so harmoniously. One patentee proposes to put the patient standing on a zinc plate and to crown him with a brass or copper zone. The electric current will move from both extremities, and death will be immediate. Another system is even more humane. There is cruelty in requiring the standing position. The convict is seated in an arm-chair, of which the arms are metal: his feet are on a zinc plate, and the fatal shock can be administered by merely touching a button.

WE have received the following official intelligence from the Press Commissioner's Office :—'Sardar Ayub Khan has arrived close to Teheran and may be expected to reach Baghdad within six weeks.'

THE *Pioneer* explains that, in settling the Arts course of the new university of Allahabad, "the general principle adopted has been to carry on the Calcutta system with as little break of continuity as possible. The only changes of importance are the following :—The number of subjects in the Intermediate examination has been reduced from six to five, a change made with the intention of diminishing cram. Separate honours courses in the B. A. have been abolished, honours being given for proficiency in the pass course, the object of this being to relieve the overburdend staffs of the colleges. The M. A. degree has been placed two years after the B. A. for pass students, and one year for honours students, residence in college for one year being demanded in both cases. And a movement towards greater specialisation has been made in the B. A. by allowing a student to take his degree in English and Mathematics alone."

THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

IT is reported that the Czar recently had a narrow escape from assassination. An officer taken to a hospital in St. Petersburg in a dying state, shot in the region of the heart, confessed that he had shot himself to avoid the execution of a decree of a revolutionary society to shoot the Czar. Seven persons, including a Cossack captain, a nobleman and his wife, and a Government official, were condemned to be hanged for conspiring against the Czar, who has commuted their sentences to imprisonment.

MR. MACAULIFFE has applied to have the case for defamation, brought against him by Mr. Browne, transferred to another province. He followed this course also with regard to the former case brought against him by Mr. Browne. The Government of the Punjab sent on his letter to that effect to the Chief Court for opinion, but the Chief Court thought no expression of opinion to be necessary.

IT is stated that, from the 1st April, the office of Advocate General, both in Bombay and Madras, will be amalgamated with that of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

THE Crown Prince is in a critical state. The latest news from San Remo is far from reassuring. The Prince unhappily has not recovered his strength after the recent operation. 'A curious illustration meanwhile is furnished of the fallibility of science, by the statement of the *Freisinnige Zeitung* (apparently on the authority of Professor VIRCHOW) that what the doctors in November suspected to be signs of soft cancer, turned out on microscopical examination to be the remains of some preserved fruit which the Prince had eaten.'

'THE Secretary of State, in commenting recently on certain matters connected with the administration of the Postal Department, has,' it is stated, 'come down on the Government of India for having without reference to him, sanctioned a reduction and the reduction of registration fees, the loss of revenue from both which, it has just dawned on the authorities at Downing street, is 2½ lakhs of rupees. The Secretary of State has now made it known that, as he is responsible for the expenditure of Indian revenues in India, of which he in Council has exclusive control, no measures which must, or may, involve an abandonment of revenue to any extent should in future be adopted without his previous sanction.'

THE following narrative is sent to the *Civil and Military Gazette* by a native correspondent in Afghanistan, of a curious decision given recently by the Amir: "A man applied to the Amir with a claim of Rs. 60 against another on account of an alleged loan which the borrower refused to pay. The Amir summoned the defendant before him in his garden at Jelallabad, but he denied that he owed any money to the other. When the appellant was ordered to produce his witnesses, he said that he had none 'except the tree under which I gave him the loan.' After long deliberation the Amir ordered him then to go to the tree and ask it for justice in the case. A little while after he had gone, the Amir said, inquiringly, that the appellant must surely have reached the tree by that time? Whereupon the defendant, who was present, said 'not yet; the tree is too far.' As soon as the Amir heard this from the defendant he gave orders quitely in the Turki language to one of his servants to go after the appellant and bring him back and he ordered the defendant to go and see if the appellant had reached the tree. When the appellant came back he was also ordered to go and see if the defendant went to the same tree 'under which he said he gave him the loan,' and it was so. The Amir of Cabul thereupon orderd the defendant to pay the appellant Rs. 60, because he could not have known the right tree, if he had not borrowed the money; and he was fined also for giving false evidence.

A CONFERENCE will shortly take place in the North-Western Provinces to consider the questions of emigration of population from one part of the country to another, and of reclamation of waste lands. The Government of India have asked the Local Governments to send delegates to this Conference, and the Bengal Government is likely to choose its Director of Agriculture for the purpose.

THE *Englishman* says:—"A proposal for the construction of a new Howrah bridge comes from home, and is being considered by the Port Commission. The proposal is to replace the present floating bridge by a more permanent structure, and the outline plans have been prepared. Before long such a work will have to be undertaken, unless we are to carry on with the pontoon bridge until a cyclonic wave or some other disaster sweeps it away. It is for the Commission to decide on the general question before agreeing to the recommendations of the Special Committee by which the revenue derived from tolls and terminal charges will be dissipated."

FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

A QUICK CALCULATOR. Reuben Fields is known far and wide as the "Mathematical prodigy," and, indeed, he is a wonderful creature. Perfectly illiterate, not being able to tell one letter or figure from another, he bears the same relation to the science of mathematics that Blind Tom does to music. Fields is now about twenty-eight years of age, and his ability to quickly and correctly solve the most difficult problems was discovered when he was eight years old. That faculty continued to develop until he is able to solve with amazing rapidity, any problem in simple or compound fractions, or anything in the higher branches of mathematics. For instance, the moon is a certain number of miles from the earth; a grain of corn so long; how many grains will it take to connect the points! The answer to this or any other problem comes like a flash. He can also tell to a second the time of day or night! This marvellous man has been tested by the most expert mathematicians, and his answers to problems have been found to be invariably correct. He claims that his power is a direct gift from the Creator, and liable to be taken away from him if not properly used. The possessor of this gift never went to school a day in his life, and never did a day's work, except to occasionally aid merchants in invoicing their goods, and in this business he has been known to keep a score or more of clerks busy footing up columns of figures. He is a very large man, and has a look the reverse of intelligent. Having no occupation, he lives among his acquaintances, putting up wherever night overtakes him. He is very proud of his gift and frequently compares himself to Samson. Fields gave an exhibition of his powers before Governor Crittenden and other distinguished men of Missouri on a late visit to West, and they consider him one of the greatest wonders of the century.—*Knowledge.*

WRITING on the subject of Indian Railways, the Allahabad *Morning Post* says:—There are several lines which have hitherto proved unremunerative, and are likely to continue so, but which are nevertheless worked and maintained on quite as offensive and elaborate a scale as the best paying lines in the country; obviously this is not right, and it is incumbent on Government in such cases to insist upon working expenses being reduced so as to balance receipts. In the next place, on all railways, both State and guaranteed, no pains should be spared to secure a maximum degree of comfort to the travelling public at a minimum of cost: that our railways are not as popular as they should be is evidenced from the fact that river steamers and country crafts continue to carry multitudes of passengers and transport vast quantities of goods traffic which ought to fall exclusively to our railways. In the case of goods traffic we think the unpopularity of our railways is mainly attributable to the following causes:—First, the practice of certain officials in levying black-mail from merchants for supplying trucks, an evil which prevails to a much greater extent than is suspected by the authorities; second, the uncertainty as to the time goods are likely to be in transit, arising from the objectionable practice of cutting off wagons at intermediate stations; third, to goods being tampered within transit; and lastly, rates charged for water carriage being so much cheaper than railway freight.'

WE find that the Pali Society is slowly flourishing and is doing a good amount of valuable work. The publications of 1886, consisting of the Journal, the first part of the Sumangala Vilasini and the Vimana Vattu are just out, and they do credit to the society and its editors. Twenty-two textbooks have already been published, out of which 12 belong to the Sutra and Abhidhamma Pitakas. The printing of a new Pali Dictionary is being contemplated. The work will doubtless be of deep interest to students of Pali literature, whose researches it will materially facilitate.

IN the House of Commons (February 22) Sir James Fergusson stated that England's relation with Italy were entirely free from conditions, and that the relations between France and England were excellent. Mr. Gladstone said that he considered Mr. Labouchere quite justified in making enquiry as to the situation, and that he approved the answer given by Sir J. Fergusson. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the Address voted.

THE Powers have signified their desire to receive a further explanation from Russia as to her intentions, before proceeding to declare against Prince Ferdinand's rule in Bulgaria.

MR. PAUL has returned from his visit to the Raja of Sikkim. The Raja was found to be indifferent to his counsel, and is losing his influence with his people.

SATURDAY 25TH FEBRUARY

Apropos of the Punjab University scandal, the Lahore paper learns that some precautionary rearrangements are being carried out in the subordinate establishments. Five clerks have been discharged, the first three receiving three months' pay in lieu of notice, and the remaining two one month's pay. The post of head-clerk has been abolished, and a sub-committee has been appointed to reorganise the duties and salaries of the establishment to be attached to the Register's Office.

MR. RALPH Disraeli, brother of Lord Beaconsfield, has christened all his children after the heroes and heroines of his famous brother's novels. Thus his son who is now at Oxford is Coningsby, one of his daughters is named Venetia, and the other Sybil.

MR. DARASHAW Ratanjee Chichgur, in course of delivering last week a lecture on "Healthy Respiration." before a large audience at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Bombay, showed that anything that compressed the chest impeded the full play and dilation of the lungs. "Native students," said the lecturer, "who, when at work, sit almost doubled up, suffer from compression of the chest, and can rarely take a full breath. The lungs are thus deprived of sufficient air to oxygenate the blood, and the blood deteriorated in quality affords imperfect sustenance to the organism." The ordinary mode of compression of the chest consisted, he said, "in the use of tight waist-bands and corsets by young ladies." Then he continued: "Not only is medical opinion now strongly against such dresses, but is a praise worthy thing that our English sisters themselves, convinced of their baneful effects, now dissuade us from adopting them."

THE Ava district is considerably disturbed. A large gang of dacoits are reported as being in the immediate vicinity of the town, and preparations are being made for their disposal. The Mandalay corespondent of the *Englishman* writes that 'a telegram received from Htigyaing says that the road to Woonthoo is infested with dacoits. A Public Works contractor and his gang were attacked and wounded. The contractor and one man have been brought to Htigyaing Hospital, where they are lying in a precarious state. The Monganaine mountain passes have become almost impassable owing to the presence of dacoits. Many travellers have been molested, and the Public Works coolies are absconding wholesale.'

INDIAN immigration, remarks a Rangoon contemporary, is slowly acting in Burma:—"By force of circumstances the Indian coolie will be compelled sooner or later to leave his mother-land, and come and settle down in Burma, and reclaim her hitherto unproductive tracts for the benefit of all concerned. But this immigration can be brought about earlier by holding out to them better prospects. The provision of the present Burma Land Act are not likely to tempt either capitalists or coolies to try their fortune in a country where the presence of both classes is much required.'

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th February was 252, against 235 and 262 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 30 There were 50 deaths from cholera, against 31 and 29 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 27 respetively, against 57 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·3 per mille per annum, against 27·2, the mean of the last five years.

HER HIGHNESS the Senior Maharani of Vizianagram, with the Junior Maharani and suite, numbering about 150 members, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday last.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT has left Calcutta for five or six days' tour in Orissa. He goes by the Coast Canal and up the Irrigation Canal as far as Cuttack. His object is to see the character of the Canal and country, together with the system of irrigation; and especially to judge for himself as to the carrying capacity of the Coast Canal, and how far Government may trust to it, as a high road of relief, in case of local famine.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 28*th February*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electric Telegraphy.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
February 25th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

III.

In our previous article on this subject we pointed out the urgent need there is for the revision of the Home charges and for reduction of expenditure generally in view of the gloomy prospects of Indian finances. It is a matter for regret that the official mind does not yet show any inclination to recognise this necessity. General Chesney, the War Minister, who is in charge of the largest spending Department of the public service, was in his robust mood of optimism in speaking of the state of the Indian finances. He scouted the notion that there is any financial crisis at present. He said:—"Now I am old enough to recollect a good many financial crises. First of all came the great crisis of the Mutiny, when forty millions had been spent, the collection of the revenue had been stopped over a large part of the country, and the treasury was empty—an occasion when it might indeed appear as if we were on the eve of national bankruptcy. Yet three years afterwards we had already arrived at a time of prosperity and a handsome surplus. Then, in 1876, there was a crisis during the famine, when we had to spend no less than sixteen millions merely to keep people alive. Then came the great drain upon the Government during the time of the Afghan War, when twenty millions were spent. Then again you heard the old story about financial bankruptcy. Three years afterwards, and during the time of Sir Evelyn Baring, he was able to bring out a prosperous budget, with a large surplus. In face of these financial crises I think the language used in regard to the present state of things is a little hysterical. It is quite true that under conceivable circumstances, if all things combined to go wrong together—if exchange continued to go down—if the revenue from opium continued to fall, if trade became more depressed, then certainly we might be in a bad way. But, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel has reminded us this is not a time of mercantile or social depression. The very loss by exchange, which is one of the causes of difficulty for the Government in the opinion of a good many competent judges is a source of great prosperity to the country. I think, therefore, that if we look at the history of these real financial crises through which the Government has safely emerged we need not be alarmed at the present state of affairs, which, compared with what has happened in the past, is merely a financial ripple on the water."

We are really astonished that such thoughtless observations should have fallen from lips of the accomplished author of "Indian Policy." There can be no doubt that the Government of India has passed through the financial crises mentioned by General Chesney, but the difficulties have not been got over so easily and so satisfactorily as the gallant general would have us believe. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that he indebtedness of India has been increased more than 100 per cent. during the last thirty years. The heavy strain on the Indian revenue occasioned by the Mutiny induced Parliament to put the Indian exchequer in charge of a trained financier, who came out to this country with three "tremendous taxes" in his pocket. The Income-tax was then imposed for the first time to make the two ends meet, and since then we have had direct taxation in some shape or another. Mr. James Wilson's income-tax was no doubt, at the end of five years, repealed by Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1865; but in 1867 the License-tax was imposed by Mr. Massey. In 1869 the income-tax was re-imposed by Lord Mayo and it was again repealed by Lord Northbrook in 1873. We then had Sir John Strachey's License-tax, and the Income-tax was for the third time re-imposed two-years ago. Various measures have been devised by Government in the last three decades with a view to place the finances of the Indian Empire on a sound and satisfactory footing. Retrenchments have from time to time been made, existing sources of revenue have been developed by increase in rates, economical management and intelligent supervision, and new taxes have been imposed in order to produce equilibrium between income and expenditure. Deficits have, nevertheless, formed the recurring feature of almost every Indian budget, which have been met either by loans or fresh taxation Deficit is, indeed, the normal condition of Indian finance; the years of real surplus have been few and far between. General Chesney tells us that in 1882 Sir Evelyn Baring was able to bring out a prosperous budget with a large surplus. We have over and over again explained in these columns how the surplus shown in the "epoch-making" budget of 1882-83 was produced. The whole of the sum which the British Treasury had agreed to contribute towards the cost of the Afghan War was at once credited to the accounts, though the money was payable in four instalments. It was by following this extraordinary course, which, if it had been adopted by the directors of a joint stock company, would have been very strongly condemned, that the 'prosperity" budget of 1882-83 was brought out with a large surplus. Now every possible expedient for increasing the revenues has been exhausted and the extreme limits of taxation have been reached. The Famine Fund created in 1878 has been merged in the general revenues; the incomes enjoyed by the Provincial Governments have been cut down to the lowest possible limit; the income-tax has been re-imposed; the salt-duty has been enhanced; and petroleum has been subjected to a customs-duty for the sake of the paltry sum of ten lakhs. In these circumstances, we should very much like to ask General Chesney that if there be a deficit in future years—as it is sure to be—what would the Government of India do to meet it? What fresh taxation will be introduced next time to produce an equilibrium between income and expenditure? It would have been satisfactory if General Chesney had, instead of echoing the optimistic views of Indian finance so widely prevalent in official atmosphere, discussed this practical question.

Every possible means of increasing the revenues by imposing additional burdens upon the people having been exhausted, economy must be rigorously exercised if the finances of the Indian empire are to be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the extreme limit of taxation has been reached. That there is great room for retrenchment cannot for a moment be questioned. Our military charges can be perceptibly reduced without cutting down the strength of the Army by one single fighting man. The Government of India seems to be fully alive to the expensiveness of the Indian army, and it appointed in 1879 a Commission for the revision of military charges. The Commission made recommendations, which, if adopted, would result in a saving of upwards of a crore of rupees and would at the same time improve the efficiency of the Army. Then, we must not forget that the enormous increase in the military expenses of India is due to the amalgamation of the Indian Army with the English Army and to the inequitable principles on which the 'Home' Military charges of India have hitherto been adjusted. General Chesney would render an invaluable public service if, instead of deprecating pessimistic criticisms of the finances of India, he were to devote his undoubtedly great ability to procuring the re-establishment of a local European Army for this country.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

MR. F. R. HOGG'S interesting Report on the working of the Indian Post Office for the last official year shows that the business of the Department under his control continued to expand. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total number of articles sent through the Post Office during the year under review increased by nearly 16 millions, or 6 63 per cent. This increase has, for the most part, been general throughout India, the only exception being the Postal circle of Central India. The percentage of increase in the case of letters including post-cards was 6 52; but the proportion of increase is lower in the case of newspapers. The percentage of increase in the case of newspapers is smaller than that of any year since the reduction of lighter newspapers in 1881. Parcels exhibit an increase of 7·02 per cent. The revenue money-order system under which the Post Office is utilised as a medium for transmitting land revenue from landlords to Government is now in force throughout the Lower Provinces and in nearly every district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This system seems to have worked satisfactorily. The average value of each revenue money-order in Bengal last year was only slightly above Rs. 5, so that it would appear that the system was mainly, if not solely, availed of by the very small revenue-payers who have ordinarily no occasion to visit the sudder station, and to whom the burden of a journey to and from the collectorate to pay each instalment of revenue must have been almost greater than the payment itself. It is, therefore, no wonder that the facilities furnished by the revenue money-order system are fully appreciated by the small revenue-payers, who have no agents at the sudder station. But the case is widely different with the rent money-order system which was introduced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh last year. The object of this system is to provide facilities for the payment of rent by tenants to landlords through the agency of the Post Office. Considering that rents are paid at the landlord's Kutcherry which is far distant from the tenant's home, we do not see

the necessity of adopting the rent money-order system. At any rate, we must emphatically protest against its introduction in the Lower Provinces. We believe the question of extending the rent money-order system to Bengal is now under the consideration of Government. We hope no hasty steps will be taken in this direction. The plan of paying money-orders at the doors of the payees continues to work satisfactorily and to gain popularity especially with the Native public. It is to Germany that India is indebted for this plan of paying money-orders at the payees' residence, but the system has not yet been adopted in the United Kingdom.

We are not at all surprised to find that the Postal Note scheme like the Stock Note scheme has collapsed. India Postal Notes, the Director General admits, have never commanded any real success. As the small extent of this business began to decline during 1885-86, the sale of these notes by the Post Office was discontinued from November, 1886. India Postal Notes were first introduced in 1882 and the yearly sales never exceeded two lakhs-and-a-quarter. It will be remembered that the business of the District Savings Banks was transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks on 1st April, 1886. Since the transfer the business in this Department has greatly increased. At the end of the year under report there was an aggregate sum of 443¾ lakhs under the head of Deposits compared with 243 lakhs during the preceding year. This increase of nearly two crores of rupees in the deposit balance is mainly due, of course, to tranfers of District Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office. The business connected with Insurance and Value-Payable system grew yearly until 1882-83, when it declined, and the year under report is the first year since that date in which the total sum again shows an increase. The total value of articles insured in 1886-87 amounted to 7¼ crores of rupees. We, however, regret to notice an increase in the number of complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles. The number rose from 7,604 in the previous year to 8,476. Bengal, we are told, is principally responsible for this increase. The Post Master-General of this province justly remarks that an increase of complaints by the public is much to be desired, for it is upon the probability of complaint in cases of failure that every postal administration mainly depends.

Turning to the financial results of the year, we observe that the total revenue of the Post Office amounted, in round numbers, to one crore and 15¾ lakhs as compared with one crore and 11⅓ lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure in 1886-87 came to one crore and 35⅓ lakhs as against one crore and 30⅓ lakhs in 1885-86. The deficit during the year under report was thus 19½ lakhs as compared with 19 lakhs in the previous year. To this deficit is to be added indirect expenditure connected with the Post Office under other heads while the charge of the District Post Establishments which is met from local cesses is to be deducted. If these corrections were made, the net deficit for the past year would come up to 15 lakhs. We believe a part of this considerable deficit can be met by reductions. In the higher ranks of the Indian Post Office there are a large number of highly-paid appointments for which there is no real necessity. We are not aware whether this subject received careful consideration at the hands of the Finance Committee. If it did not, it is high time that the matter should engage the attention of the Government of India.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER ON ENGLAND'S POSITION IN INDIA.

COLONEL LAZELLE, who visited this country two years ago as one of the representatives of the United States Army at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, has expressed his opinions upon the military situation in British India. It is no doubt always interesting to know what a foreign military critic thinks of England's position in this country. Colonel Lazelle, however, does not explain what opportunities he had in studying such an important question during his brief visit to India in an official capacity. He does not seem to have much mixed with the people, or taken any particular pains to acquaint himself with their thoughts and feelings. Neverth less, he has considered himself competent to review the military situation in British India. If he had, like the other foreign visitors who were present at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, contented himself with passing his verdict upon the Indian military system, and pointing out its defects, he would doubtless have done a real service to the country. But he has not much to say upon the subject which he understands, and which may be said to lie within his legitimate sphere.

The first thing that strikes most foreign visitors to India is the small number of soldiers in the country. Colonel Lazelle saw that the Army of India consists of only 65,000 Europeans and 135,000 Natives; and notwithstanding the smallness of this force, he holds that the military power at once represents and sustains British rule in this country. He writes:—"England's grip is now one of iron and guns. Her dominion is one of force * * * a power wholly arbitrary, despotic and uncompromising, and which has in no manner either the sympathy or support of the people * * * in their midst stand their masters, a greedy and resolute race, few in numbers but giants in capacity." Again, Colonel Lazelle says:—"No element of strength in England's Indian Empire resides in the attachment of the Natives. The great masses have, for thousands of years, been oppressed by tyrants, either Native Princes or Tartar or Mahomedan conquerors; and, as they are reconciled to a servile condition, the question with them is simply who are to be their masters: they find nothing in their English rulers to engender attachment or to separate them from conditions of life imposed for ages. The higher classes are haughty and sensitive, and do not forget either their former importance in the land, the rule of their Native Princes, or the stately traditions of their religion and race. Excluded now wholly from a share in the Government, their sensibilities frequently shocked by infractions of ancient customs, by mandatory requirements and invasions of ideas wholly unsympathetic, they can hardly be expected to fraternise with or to sustain a people in every feature of whose rule they see the conqueror." Does Colonel Lazelle believe that a handful of British soldiers could possibly sustain English rule over 250 millions of people if the latter did not acquiesce in its continuance? He should know that the Native races and their leaders have voluntarily submitted to the rule of their present foreign masters. A careful study of the history of England's conquest and occupation of India will convince Colonel Lazelle of the truth of our statement. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that India conquered herself in order that she might enjoy the blessings of British rule. It is perfectly true that the great masses have for thousands of years been reconciled to a servile condition, and that they do not much care who are to be their masters; but they appreciate the advantages of the *Pax Britannica*, which now prevails through the length and breadth of the country. They feel that their life and property are safe and that they enjoy many comforts which their forefathers did not dream of. The higher classes cannot, of course, be expected to be perfectly satisfied with a state of things, which has wholly excluded them from a share in the Government; but they are sufficiently intelligent to recognise that English rule is an imperative necessity to India. They are firmly convinced that their country must for centuries continue under foreign rule, and that the English are the best masters they can possibly have. Self-interest alone, if no higher consideration, makes them loyal to the British Crown, even though they find nothing in their English rulers to engender attachment. No sensible man would subscribe to Colonel Lazelle's opinion that the Government of the country is a grinding military despotism. It cannot, however, be denied that in speaking of the existence of a wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled, and of the exclusion of the latter from the management of their own affairs, Colonel Lazelle has hit the right nail on the head. These two grave defects in British rule in India are sure to strike foreign visitors, and the sooner they are rectified the better for all concerned.

In speculating on the internal dangers which beset British rule in India, Colonel Lazelle opines that the immediate danger is, that civil administration may too rapidly fall into the hands of dominant Native classes and that concessions and privileges may be granted to them too quickly. We may assure the gallant Colonel that his apprehensions on this score are utterly unfounded. There is no reason whatever to fear that political privileges will be given to the people of India too quickly. On the contrary, there are good grounds for believing that the grant of concessions may be delayed too long. Colonel Lazelle thinks that when the people of India draw the breath of one nation, England's Eastern Empire will cease to exist. Such speculations, we must say, are not within the range of practical politics. The unification of the various races inhabiting the continent of India must be the work of time. As regards dangers from without, the Russian menace naturally claims Colonel Lazelle's consideration. He observes:—'British Empire in India is the overshadowing power of Russia. It is true that, between the two nations, the people see nothing to prefer in the rule of Russia, for they well understand that if Russia was to add India to her territory, they would in no way be benefited, hence, during the recent period of threatened hostilities, the Native sentiment was almost wholly English. From a military point

of view, the only present advantage to Russia, in advancing her forces towards the Northern frontiers of India, is to secure a dwelling ground for her armies with those of England. What the danger to British rule will be fifty-years hence, is quite another matter. Russia is already a colossal power among nations. In fifty years she will have a population of one hundred and fifty millions, homogeneous and united under one will, while England has already reached the summit of her strength in the East, and cannot hope to extend her nationality in India one jot further than now. It must appear, therefore, that the power of Russia will steadily increase in the East, while that of England as steadily decrease." We need hardly say that we do not agree with this opinion. Does Colonel Lazelle mean to say that England will sit with folded hands when Russia goes on increasing her power during the next fifty-years? He should remember that the best bulwarks against internal invasion are rather loyal and contented people than fortifications. The work of conciliation, as Sir William Hunter recently pointed out in the *Times*, has commenced in India; and there can be no doubt that it will be carried on steadily. Colonel Lazelle may rest assured that the teeming millions of India will not exchange British rule for any other foreign rule.

THE COW-KILLING QUESTION.

IT will be remembered that a large and influential meeting was held at Allahabad, not long ago, to consider the Cow-killing question. It will also be remembered that a few years ago the North West High Court ruled that Brahmini bulls could not be the subject of theft, inasmuch as Hindus in releasing such animals for ceremonial purposes divested themselves of all rights of ownership in them. This decision regarding Brahmini bulls caused much dissatisfaction to the orthodox Hindu community. Another cow-killing case recently came up before the Allahabad High Court. In this case certain Mahomedans were convicted by the Magistrate under section 297 of the Penal Code for destroying an object held sacred by Hindus by killing a cow within view of Hindus passing by. The prisoners were acquitted by the North-West High Court on the ground that an ordinary cow did not come under the category of an "object of worship." The Court held that the words quoted denote some *physical object* of reverence. This ruling has naturally affected deeply the religious feelings of the orthodox Hindu community in Upper India, and the object of the Allahabad Meeting was to consider the measures to be adopted for the purpose of moving the Legislature with reference to the High Court decision referred to. It is worthy of note that two well-known Anglo-Indians—Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. F. T. Atkins of the Ilbert Bill notoriety—and some England-returned Hindus were present at the Meeting and took an active part in the proceedings.

Pandit Bissumbhur Nath, a High Court Vakil, who presided at the Allahabad Meeting, did not question of the correctness of the Court's interpretation of the law, which has so deeply affected the feelings of the Hindu community. The first proposal laid before the meeting was that a Memorial be submitted to the Viceroy praying His Excellency to amend the law, so that the religious feelings of the Hindus might be protected against violation by acts involving the destruction or mutilation of animals held sacred by them. The proposal was moved by Bhaskarananda Saraswati and seconded by Raja Rampal Singh. The Raja urged that cows were most useful animals which were not killed even in England, a beef-eating country. He said:—"It was simply abominable that they should be killed on road-sides and public places, shocking to the feelings of the Hindu community, whose veneration for cows amounted almost to worship. Such a thing would never be tolerated in England, as ladies would faint away at the horror of such a sight, but in India, where the breed was held in veneration, it ought not to be tolerated at all. The value of cows and bullocks in cultivating the land, the only source of Indian revenue, was too well known to need any detailed exposition." The second resolution which was moved by Munshi Kasi Prosad, Vakil, High Court, dealt fully with the utilitarian argument. It affirmed that, in the interests of agriculture, the Government should be asked to adopt measures with a view to prevent the unlimited destruction of cows and young bulls. The third resolution which was moved by Mr. Roshundal, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, dwelt upon the importance of the Indian Government encouraging the importation of cattle and the development of agriculture in the country by improving the breed of agricultural live stock in a manner similar to the present horse-breeding operations. The fourth resolution was moved by Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law. It laid down that in the political interests of the Empire it would be expedient to give due regard to all branches of industry in India, and to take measures for increasing the number, quality and condition of the live stock used in tilling operations. In support of his resolution Mr. Howard said:—"The question naturally arises whether the Government, as the universal landlord in this country, should not put forward some efforts to arrest the deterioration, and to put some restrictions upon the indiscriminate slaughter of cows for food purposes. * * * It was admitted that in a country like India legislation of a special character was required. This being so, he saw no reason why the laws relating to the slaughter of cows should not be so amended as to meet the present case and so avoid all cause for complaint. The Government of the country interfered in many ways in matters affecting the well-being of the people, and he thought it was nothing but right and proper that it should interfere in order to modify the law in conformity with the religious feelings of the people." Mr. F. T. Atkins in seconding the resolution observed: "As a domiciled Englishman in India, he wished to see taxation reduced, which could not be done by the Government relaxing its energies for the promotion of the indigenous resources of the country. In this connection cattle in India formed an important part of the economic condition of the land, and by promoting and encouraging measures for their improvement, Government would be carrying out a most important part of its duty as universal landlord of the soil. He deprecated the wholesale slaughter of cows without making adequate provision for improving and increasing the breed." The fifth and last resolution appointed a committee for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to Government embodying the substance of the resolutions passed at the meeting.

We sympathise warmly with the objects which the promoters of the cow-killing agitation have in view. In a country like India where more than three-fourths of the population depend upon agriculture for the means of subsistence, the indiscriminate slaughter of cows cannot but be regarded as a most serious matter. But we do not see how the Government of India can put a stop to cow-killing. It must be admitted by all sensible persons that the possibility of Government issuing a general prohibition of cow-slaughter is beyond the range of practical politics. We, however, fully agree with the speakers at the meeting that effectual measures should be adopted without delay for increasing the number and improving the quality of cattle in this country. It is a question of vital importance, which the Agricultural Department should take up at once in right earnest. The Department has so far done nothing to justify its existence, but if it could solve satisfactorily the question of improving and increasing the indigenous breeds of cattle, it would deserve well of the country. We commend the matter to Sir Edward Buck's careful and attentive consideration. Although we think that cow-killing cannot be prevented in this country by legislation, we are strongly of opinion that prompt and effectual measures should be taken to place restrictions upon the slaughter of kine and sale of beef. As Mr. Atkins pointed out, the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court will give rise to a great deal of race-antagonism and it is also likely to cause breaches of the peace. Emboldened by the decision of the highest tribunal of the Province, low-class Mahomedans of the North-West will kill cows and oxen within view of Hindus and thus do violence to the feelings of the latter. This state of things is sure to lead to disturbances. We must not forget what happened at Multan six years ago and in several parts of Upper India on the occasion of the Bukreed festival of 1886. It is absolutely necessary that strict measures should be taken without delay with a view to prevent the mischief which is sure to result from the Allahabad High Court decisions referred to above. As no legislation is required there is not the slightest difficulty in the way of prompt action.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT the meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University, held on Friday last, it was resolved to recommend Babu Lal Mohun Das for the Tagore Law Professorship for the ensuing year. The subject upon which Babu Lal Mohun is prepared to lecture is the Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable Rivers.

OUR contemporary of the *Englishman* is doubtful of the result of the concession made to a large number of Municipalities placed in Schedule II of the Act to nominate their own chairmen for appointment by Government. But it appears to us that this further extension of the principle of local Self-Government will be a great boon to the Municipalities and one for which they will be truly thankful to the Government. The credit of organising the local Self-Government scheme

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and setting it to work in Bengal is due to the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, who has from the commencement done his best to give all local institutions a representative character and to foster the scheme in the spirit in which Lord Ripon conceived it. We hope, however, that the orders recently passed about the nomination of Municipal Chairmen is only one of the instalments of the many benefits which the country expects to get at the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, and that true to his recent utterances in the Bengal Council he will spare no pains to allow the principles of local Self-Government their full scope.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian* states that before Sir Lepel Griffin made his famous attack on the Bengalis at Gwalior he had asked permission to prosecute for libel a Bengali journal published in the English language at Calcutta, and that the Government refused him permission to do so. It is a great pity that the Government of India did not permit Sir Lepel to prosecute the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. If the prosecution had been instituted, Sir Lepel Griffin's high-handed and arbitrary proceedings towards the Begum of Bhupal would have been fully brought to light.

IT is well known that Sir George Campbell, though an ultra-Radical in English politics, is an extreme conservative in so far as Indian questions are concerned. It is, therefore, no wonder that he should raise his voice, as he has recently done against "filling the higher appointments in India by means of literary competition among native young men, and especially by a competition depending on a very complete knowledge of English." Sir George would not interfere with the existing methods of selecting English youths for the Covenanted Civil service, although he believes that any system of choosing young men and guaranteeing to them the higher offices is radically wrong. He holds that no literary test applied in youth will insure that a man in his mature age will be well fitted for the highest offices. Now, assuming for the sake of argument that the principle laid down by Sir George Campbell is sound it applies with equal force to English and Indian youths. But, as we have above said, Sir George would make no change in the existing system of recruiting the Indian Civil Service with English youths. He would only abolish the competition in the case of Indians. He thinks that in the case of Natives the Government has no temptation to jobbery or nepotism, and that the employer can be trusted in his own interests to select the best agents available to carry on the work. That the position taken up by Sir George Campbell is quite untenable has been clearly proved by the experience gained from the working of the Statutory Civil Service rules. He would be a bold man who would venture to assert that the system of selecting young men by nomination for that service has proved a success. Let Sir George Campbell carefully go through the evidence recorded by the Public Service Commission under the head of the Statutory Civil Service and then say whether in the case of Natives there is any temptation to jobbery or nepotism.

THE new Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces formed under the local Self-Government Act, seem to be working satisfactorily. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, is satisfied that in most towns the Committees are now composed of truly representative members in every way qualified to look after local interests, and, that, ere long, if District officers do their duty as counsellors and supervisors, a sufficiently high standard of performance will generally be secured in all the more important centres. "Here and there," says the Government Resolution, "the Chief Commissioner has seen a tendency on the part of District officers to disparage the non-official element and to monopolise Municipal work even at head-quarter stations, but such cases now, he is glad to find, becoming rare and more exceptional. In most Districts the relations of the Deputy Commissioners and their Committees are all that could be desired; and in many it has been found practicable to reduce to a minimum the official element on the principal Boards. This cannot, of course, be done at present in backward towns; and if in any place, large or small, it is found that sanitation, for instance, is falling off, or not adequately improving, direct official representation must be strengthened without regard to theory. Mr. Mackenzie himself is entirely prepossessed in favour of local Self-Government, and he knows the good work that can be done under its auspices; but he is not prepared to sacrifice the health and material well-being of the people to the maintenance of advanced forms of administration for which a town or locality is found not to be ripe." As we have said over and over again in these columns, the satisfactory working of the new local bodies will depend entirely on the attitude of the District officers towards them. The tendency on the part of the District officers to monopolise Municipal work to which Mr. Mackenzie alludes is not confined to the Central Provinces. The Indian bureaucrat is so fond of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with an iota of them.

THE Government of India has announced to the Native Armies of India that the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been accorded to the grant of good-conduct medals, with annuities and gratuities. To each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the three Presidencies a silver medal inscribed "for meritorious conduct" with an annuity of Rs. 25 will be granted. This will be open to duffadars and havildars only. For rank and file two silver medals inscribed "for long service and good conduct" with a gratuity of Rs. 25 each will be granted to each of cavalry and infantry in the three Presidencies. The men will be chosen by selection, and the order takes effect from the 1st of April.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Commission speaks of the change that is coming over Afghan feeling towards the English, and our contemporary, in commenting upon the statement, remarks:—"That change has been observed too often by our most experienced officers of late, from one end of the frontier to the other, to admit of there being any mistake in the matter, and it is not by any means the least of the good results of the much criticised Boundary Commission." We would warn the Government against placing much reliance on the alleged change of Afghan feeling towards the English. It should be fully understood that, do what our rulers may, they will never succeed in securing the confidence of the people of Afghanistan. Our two wars have made this utterly impossible. An Afghan will never be convinced of the sincerity of the friendliness which the English are now showing towards them. It is his firm belief that if he gave the English a footing in his country he will end with conquering and annexing it. This fact cannot be too carefully borne in mind by the Foreign Office in conducting our relations with Afghanistan.

THE Report on the Indian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition submitted by Mr. O. R. Royle, official Agent to the Government of India at the Exhibition, has been published. A general description of the Indian exhibits is given in the report. They formed a more adequate representation of the country and its natural industrial products than had been attempted on any previous occasion. The economic collection was specially valuable and instructive. The official Agent was allowed discretion to fix such a price for each article exhibited as seemed best calculated to ensure a ready sale, and the abandonment of the project for an exhibition at Bombay rendered it desirable that as many articles as possible should be disposed of in London inorder to avoid charges for return freight. The total sum realized on exhibits of artware was £20,042, of which £2,297 went to meet expenses in England. The remaining collections consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, ethnological models &c., have been presented to various museums and institutions including the Imperial Institute. The distribution of these collections has demonstrated to the people of the United Kingdom the unbounded industrial resources of India. A series of conferences were held twice or three times a week at the Indian Courts at which each class of products was in turn examined and discussed with commercial and scientific experts and manufacturers from London and from other important commercial centres. It is worthy of note that a very large number of exhibits were sent by Native workmen to the late exhibition on their own account—a fact which shows that they are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of advertisement and the demands of foreign customers. On the whole, the representation of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 was a great success.

NEGOTIATIONS for the extension of the Indian Emigration Act to the Dutch Colonies in the East are now going on between the Consul-General for the Netherlands at Singapore, who is on a visit to this city, and the Government of India. It will be remembered that in a paper on the Agricultural Resources of India, sent before the Society of Arts by Sir Edward Buck three years ago, which we noticed in these columns, attention was drawn to the desirability of extending the Indian Emigration Act to Netherlands India. In Dutch India famine is unknown. In Java there is a little rain every day, and nature has bestowed rich vegetable wealth on Borneo. But the climate of these regions is enervating and population is lazy. The Dutch Colonies in the East furnish a good field for the Indian labourer. Sir Edward Buck in his paper, alluded to above, observed:—"By his labour abroad the Indian agriculturist accumulates a capital to be expended in the five-acre-farm at home, and that is above all things, what is wanted, not an increase in the number of five-acre-farms, but expenditure of more capital in those existing. It is often said that, while there is waste land in India, why send labour abroad? I have given one reason, but there are two other strong reasons. One is that the Indian labourer cannot settle without a capitalist protector, and that there are few capitalists ready to risk money in new land in India; they make more and risk less by lending money on the cultivated area—whereas in the 'Greater India' every capitalist is ready to give at once double wages. The other reason is that if we neglect the opportunity of letting the labour market be supplied by Indian cultivators, it will be occupied by Chinese, the only other labourers of the East to whom a hard struggle with nature in a dry climate has given energy and patience." Chinese labourers are no doubt useful for many purposes, but they do not take much to agriculture. Capital is pouring into the Dutch colonies in the East, and only labour is wanting. The application which the Netherlands India Government have made for the extension of the Indian Emigration Act to their colonies deserves favourable consideration. But we trust the Government of India will take particular care to ensure the good treatment of Indian coolies in Dutch plantations.

AN Agricultural Conference, as we stated in our last, is to be held at Delhi between the 29th of March and the 4th of April. The main subject for discussion, we are told, will be the question of establishing Civil Veterinary Departments, the Secretary of State having desired the Government of India to consider how the needs of the country for the treatment of cattle-disease can be most suitably met. Another important subject will be discussed—namely, the improvement of the Dehra Forest School for the purpose of providing the Forest Department with a more highly trained class of indigenous Forest officials. We have always been strongly of opinion that the Dehra Forest School should be raised to the status of a college capable of training officers for the controlling staff of the Indian Forest Department. The arrangements which have been made for this purpose in the Coopers Hill College under the superintendence of Dr. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, ought to be knocked on the head with as little delay as possible.

OFFICERS employed under Government sometimes obtain leave of absence, with the intention of taking up other employment under Government or otherwise, or accept such employment while on leave. Where this is done with the previous knowledge and consent of the officer's Departmental superior, the practice is perhaps not open to any great objection. Officers are, however, apt to consider it unnecessary to obtain the consent of their immediate superior before accepting employment elsewhere. In order to check the evil the Government of India has prescribed the following rules :—

'No Head of an Office should employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer belonging to another establishment, without the previous consent of the officer on whose establishment he is at the time borne. In cases in which, for reasons which may appear satisfactory to the new employer, such consent cannot be obtained before the officer joins his new appointment, his employment must be made conditional on consent being obtained in due course.

It shall be incumbent upon an officer employed under Government, whether on leave or not, before *accepting* other employment, either to resign his previous appointment, or to obtain the consent of his Departmental superior to his accepting such employment. If such consent is not obtained, either previously or, when this is not possible, in due course, the officer renders himself liable to be discharged from his previous appointment, and thus to lose the benefit of his previous service for pension.

There is nothing in these rules to prevent an officer on one establishment seeking employment on another. And an officer is not placed under any disability by resigning one appointment to take up another; it will, however, be held to be a breach of discipline, if an officer actually transfers his services to a new employer without first obtaining the consent of his old employer, or definitely resigning his old employment.

IT is interesting to note that Lord Brassey, who, it will be remembered, held an important post in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, finds in the National Congress the beginning of an Indian Parliament. His Lordship who visited this country last cold season was, on his return, interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The interviewer having asked Lord Brassey whether discontent is not growing in India, his Lordship thus answered the question :—" I would not call it discontent, but our work in educating the natives is bearing its fruit. The native conference which meets annually in India, although but a kind of the social science congress of the natives, is in a small way the beginning of an Indian Parliament, and its influence is great and is likely to increase. Although without power of any kind, it focusses native opinion, gives expression to native complaints, calls attention to native grievances and brings the light of day to bear upon the abuses of our rule. I regard it with much satisfaction as being likely to afford a valuable check upon misgovernment and as also being likely to keep the administration up to the mark. It is itself a striking tribute to the success of our system. Not only would such an assembly have been utterly impossible but for the unifying influence of our conquest; but its members would have been unable to communicate with each other were it not for the common medium of inter-communication supplied by the use of the English tongue. There was no other language by which they could make themselves mutually understood save that of the imperial race." Yes, it is the glory of British rule that it has rendered such an assembly as the National Congress possible. England has a noble mission to accomplish in this country, which is nothing less than to raise India from the torpor of ages and make her fit to govern herself.

SIR Auckland Colvin on his first visit to Lucknow was very much struck by the fact that Canning College has very few sons of Taluqdars on its rolls. At the Durbar recently held at the Canning College His Honor thus spoke to the Taluqdars on the subject:—"I had not been among you twenty-four hours when I found that although a College largely endowed by yourselves in former years exists in the heart of Lucknow, the English tongue which is so familiar to Natives in other parts of India, is almost wholly unknown to you. The College known to me hitherto as the Taluqdars' college, contained, I found, with one or two exceptions, not a single son of the Taluqdars; and while I could judge from the private intercourse for which I gave you facilities, and of which I am glad to see you have largely availed yourselves, how high was your standard of intelligence, good breeding and sagacity, I could not but be aware that the special advantages which the college was designed to furnish you with and that knowledge of the English tongue which is the key to so many other kinds of knowledge indispensable at present in India, remained unappreciated and unused by you. * * * Men who like yourselves live in the heart of India, and not in desert outskirts, cannot afford to permit themselves to fall behind the standard of intellectual advancement of classes living not only in other parts of India, but even in your own Province, and towns, whose position as to race, birth and wealth is inferior to your own." We earnestly hope these weighty and valuable words of advice will not be thrown away on the Barons of Oudh.

DEATH.

SIRCAR—At midnight, on Monday the 20th instant, at 21 Beadon Street, Mr. Tarruck Chunder Sircar of Messrs. Kerr Tarruck and Co., of apoplectic paralysis. Aged 61 years. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes :—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused on improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignee, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Metereological Report of India, 1886.
2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, December 1887.
3. Tattwa Bodhini Patrika for Falgun B. S.
4. Life of Samuel Hahnemann. in Bengali, by Mahendranath Roy.
5. Introduction to Bengali Grammar, by Mahendranath Roy.
6. An Historical Sketch of the Aryan Hindu Women, by Mohendranath Roy.
7. The Speaker, by Manmath Mustaffi, B. A.
8. High Education in Bengal and the University of Calcutta, by a Native Philomath.
9. Lalana Surhid, by Satish Chandra Chakravarti.
10. Kalpana Vol. V. No. VIII. IX.
11. Vedavyas, Vol. II. No. X.
12. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1886 87.
13. Annual Report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal for 1886-87.
14. Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal for 1886-87.
15. General Report on Public Instruction in the N. W. P. and Oudh, for 1886 87.
16. Railway Trade Report of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1887.
17. Report on Aboriculture in the Hyberabad Assigned Districts for 1886-87.
18. Report of the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Penal Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars for 1886 87.
19. Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, for 1886-87.
20. Memoir on the Winds and Monsoons of the Arabian Sea and North Indian Ocean by W. L. Dallas.
21. The Literary Album No. I. Vol. I. for January 1888.
22. Beebha—Bengali Journal for Paus 1294
23. Culture Vol. I. No. I. for January, 1888.
24. Journal of the Health Society for Calcutta and its Suburbs Vol. III. part II. 1887.
25. The Theosophist Vol. IX No. 10 January 1888.
26. English Opinion on India Vol I. No. 12, January 1888.
27. The Voice of India Vol. 6 No. 1 January 1888.
28. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LVI. Part I. No. III. 1887.
29. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November 1887 and the 8 months, 1st. April to 30th November 1887.
30. Ditto for December 1887 and the 9 months, 1st. April to 31st. December 1887.
31. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the six months, April to september 1887.
32. Report of the Joypore Maharaja's College and the Institutions subordinate to it for 1885 86.
33. Municipal Uttarpara 1884 88.
34. A short Account of the Origin and Progress of the Mahamedan Literary Society of Calcutta.
35. A short account of Abdool Luteef's humble efforts to promote Education, especially among the Mahamedans.
36. Report on Public Instruction in Jeypur for 1887.
37. Letter addressed by Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyar Khan to the Indian National Congress.
38. A Letter addressed to the Governor of Madras on the Affairs of Travancore.
39. The Life and Life—work of Behramji M. Malabari.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,— *February* 22, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Kally Prasonno Sen is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade for employment on work in connection with the partition of estate Tumluk, in Midnapore.

Babu Kedar Nath Banerji, Sub Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to be a Temporary Deputy Collector in charge of the Khas Tehsil Office at Contai in that District, vice Babu Hem Chunder Mukerji, deceased.

Mr R G Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rajeshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W Badcock, or until further orders.

Lieutenant S J Douglas, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mounted Section, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for two years, with effect from the 20th January 1888.

Mr C Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was employed at the sudder station of the District of Purneah from the 30th November to the 4th December 1887, inclusive.

Mr G W Place, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for two months and twelve days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain J W Stocks, Central Bengal Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs till the 15th November 1888 in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd March 1887.

Mr D B Allen, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Puri, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr T J O Grant, or until further orders.

Mr H Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.

Moulvi Husmut Hossein, Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for two days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th October 1887.

Babu Soshi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Atia, Mymensingh, is transferred to Furridpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

This cancels the order of the 14th instant posting Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the sudder station of the Furridpore district.

Police.—Mr G R K Meares, District Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, is appointed to officiate in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th November 1887, vice Mr B Rattray.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, fifth grade, is appointed to officiate in the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th November 1887 vice Mr V W Bertelsen.

Mr M F Reamish, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is appointed to officiate in the fourth grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 28th November 1887.

Mr J Cowie, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the third grade with effect from the 16th November 1887.

Ecclesiastical.—The Revd. Peter Fiduaes, a Minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Singhbhum, is hereby licensed, under section 6, Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and under section 9 of the Act to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

Opium.—Mr G A Levett-Yeats, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 4th proximo.

Medical.—Surgeon-Major E Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th December last.

Assistant Apothecary J Rowley is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Jallapahar, vice Sub-Assistant Apothecary W Clarke, resigned, with effect from the 1st February 1888.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr G R Clark of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Suddar Bench at Darjiling.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code for Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Bolaram Dass, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Banki, Cuttack, to take down evidence in Criminal cases in the English language.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Bongong in the District of Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Moulvi Asaruddin Khan Chowdhry, Moulvi Ebrahim Biswas, Babu Peary Lall Roy Chowdhry, and Babu Gura Dayal Chatterji.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Saunyal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Tumluk, in the District of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Lalitesh-wer Singh, Moulvi Muhamed Khan, Munshi Amir Khan and Babu Durbari Pattack.

Mr C P Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhangulpore, is vested with powers under sections 191 (c) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji is appointed to be an Extra Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Sewan, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babus Hardhar Roy Chowdhry and Ambica Churn Bose are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Mohespore, in the District of Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Purna Chunder Roy, Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is vested with the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at the sudder station of the District of Noakholly, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Radhika Mohon Roy, Babu Jugut Chunder Sirker, Moulvi Mahumed Yakub Khan, and Moulvi Syed Amzad Ali.

Mr R K Sen, Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73 2 of the Civil Leave Code, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Fourth Judge of that court.

Advertisements.

Here is the golden opportunity. None need loose this in giving the Nursery at least one year's trial.

PIKEPARA NURSERY,

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

Full 19 years in business.

PATRONS.—H. H. the Maharajahs of Benarest Trevancore, Durbhanga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Abdul Gunny, K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Dacca, and Maharajahs Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and Narendra Krishna Deb Bahadur of Calcutta.

Come and enlist yourself as a subscriber to the Nursery for seeds. One year's trial will convince every one, even to recommend friends and others to join it. Send Rs. 12, as subscription in advance till March next, after which Rs. 15 should be paid.

Privillage—Subscribers wil obtain the following seeds seasonably.—

American vegetable seeds, a complete packet, valued at Rs. 5.

Do. Choice and all double flower seeds, valued at Rs. 3.

Suttons English vegetable seeds, a complete packet, valued at Rs. 5

Do. Do. Choice flower seeds various sorts, valued at Rs. 3.

All sorts of country vegetable seeds for the winter and rainy seasons—both vegetable and flowers, valued at Rs. 4.

Also another great gain by a good and complete book on Agri. Horti. and Floriculture of the present-day in simple Bengali language together with a complete calender of monthly sowings, valued at Rs. 1-8 Gentleman paying in advance Rs. 12 shall have all the above seeds and book timely. The very sight of the book above will induce hundreds to subscribe to the Nursery. Our seeds are known throughout the country, and it is superfluous to ask for any other guarantee.

Seeds for immediate sowing such as—Choit Shusa, Kankoor, Pangsa and China Watermelons, Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, Sags of sorts, &c., &c., various sorts Re. 1 per packet, reduced from Re. 1-8. Please apply sharp.

Plants of all sorts available, Roses and Crotons of hundreds of sorts. Apply for the catalogue with half anna stamp.

Send for our "Krishi Tatwa" too, such an Agril cultural book cannot be had for many many years more. Pages 1390, mostly illustrated Price Rs. 4, reduced from Rs. 8.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable Address :—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

জ্বরিষ্টা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ু-দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অবর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মূল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত

৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedies without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA" My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phthises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in producing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the human frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR.

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta, Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BANEY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyard Kidderpur.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S.,
Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

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CELEBRATED

PILL VENERIS.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR IMPOTENCY, STERILITY, SPERMATORRHÆA AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Direction and the well-known work "Guide to health" accompany the packet.

Price Rs. 5, Postage Ans. 4.

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HUNTERIAN DROPS.

Prepared from an original *recepi* of the celebrated Dr. Hunter. In the Abyssinian war this medicine had been the means of rendering fit for action officers pronounced almost disabled. Hundreds of testimonials from eminent medical men. A few doses removes Gonorrhœa, Gleet and other discharges, superseding injections, the use of which often lays the foundation of stricture and other severe diseases.

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Dr. B. K. DUTT,

GOLD MEDALIST, &c.

With whom all correspondence should be communicated with confidence.

180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Ward No. 18 by the disqualification of Mr. J. G. Apcar, owing to his absence from Calcutta for six months consecutively, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid Ward must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for the aforesaid Ward. As only one Commissioner has to be elected, each terson qualified to vote will, under the concluding porion of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The election will be held on Monday, the 27th February 1888, between hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M., at the Municipal Office. At a date not less than 21 days before the day fixed for taking the poll, a voting paper printed in blue ink will be forwarded by post to each of the registered voters.

The voter on receipt of this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by post duly filled up to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(2) Return it by hand to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(3) Present it himself at the polling station on the day of the poll, or

(4) Entrust it either open or in a closed cover at his option, to any person whom he may select, for delivery at the polling station on the day of the poll.

Any voter who, owing to miscarriage of the Post or other mishap, may not have received his voting paper by the 14th day before the poll, may apply at the Municipal Office personally or by agent for a duplicate, putting in a written statement that he has not received any voting paper.

Voting papers on different colored paper from the original and duplicate papers referred to above will be provided at the Municipal Office at the time of the poll, and any voter who has not already voted, or who may wish to cancel his previous vote, may, notwithstanding that he has already filled up an original or a duplicate voting paper, appear at the poll and fill up a paper in the presence of the polling officer, and such vote or votes shall alone be held valid and shall cancel all previous votes.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Dated 13th January 1888.

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6, 696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,757
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms undernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.				
		Rs.	As.	P.
Age	20	21	6	8
„	25	23	8	8
„	30	26	13	0
„	35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square, *Secretary.*

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HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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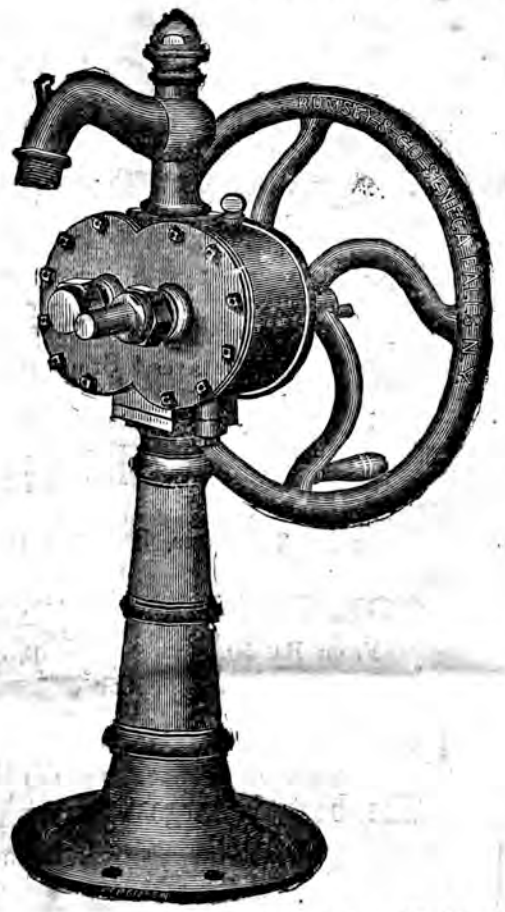

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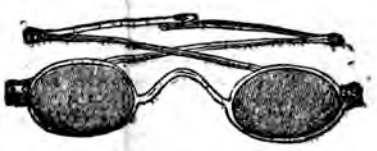

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